

Mr. Waters, the great artist, a notable collection of whose paintings was an exhibition in New York last year, and there challenged the most critical commendation, has, through a friend, made the following notification to the public: "I intend all the work I am doing now, and all that I shall do in future, for this nation. It will save me some trouble from some applications if you will make this known. In fact, I may say that I have retired from the profession, and no longer work as a professional man."

The West has long had its Standard Oil Company, the most gigantic monopoly of the age, and now the South is confronted with the fact that a Cotton Oil Trust Company with a capital of \$25,000,000 is taking possession of one of its greatest industries, and already controls it. On the sixth page we publish the particulars as they reached us yesterday by telegraph from St. Louis. Now it will be in order for the planters to say what they think of a giant concern like this which will presently say what it will pay for seed and dictate to them a list of prices. Oil doesn't always calm the troubled waters.

On the third page we publish this morning something in relation to the absorbing interest that the Irish question compels on the part of such leading English journals as the *Fortnightly*, the *Nineteenth Century*, the *National* and the *Contemporary Review*. These are the most significant utterances we have yet heard on the English side. They prove that the march of events is rapid, and that English public opinion is crystallizing around home rule as a measure of justice too long delayed. Only three weeks ago the English press was wild in its threats and demands for all sorts of repression and oppression for Ireland, and the avowal was frequently made in language bitter, sometimes brutal, that home rule would never be granted—that England would drown Ireland in blood first. Now they are not only discussing it as a possibility but a probability in the near future. So great a change and so sudden a one was never before effected in the history of the English speaking race. God is good to the Irish.

On the second page our readers will find an interesting synopsis of Senator Howell E. Jackson's report as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the question of Dustin's removal. It is highly conclusive as to the President's position, and leaves nothing to be desired by the friends of the administration. The report denies the Senate's power to question the President as to the matter, and states that he will not submit to the degrading process of impeaching which the Republican Senators thus insist upon. It might, had not the dignity of the Senate itself been involved, have gone further and declared the truth, that the bubble about Dustin's removal is due to the covert opposition of some of the Republican Senators to civil service reform and their determination to avail themselves of the civil service law to retain their positions in place, whether it or not, in order to thwart the Democratic administration. It is mean and petty business, contemptible and belittling, and disgraceful to the country.

The issue was made up between the Senate and the President. The Senate, by its Republican majority, declared last week that no confirmation will be made until the demand of that body for all the information in the hands of the President as to certain officers removed is laid before it. Mr. Cleveland, in answer to this challenge, yesterday sent a message to the Senate, in which he declines to yield and says that "neither the dissonance of party friends, the allurement of certain appointees, nor the threat of the Senate, resolutions are sufficient to discourage or deter me from following in the way which I am convinced leads to better government for the people." The President in this message makes plain the purely political purpose of the Republican majority and fairly and with cutting irony shows them that since Andrew Johnson went out of office no such attempt has been made to embarrass the Executive, and he says almost in words that this attempt is due to the fact that he was elected by a party in opposition to the Republican Senators because he is a Democrat.

The Queen of England has had a nudge from her liege subjects that her son, the Prince of Wales and her friend the Marquis of Salisbury, have advised her to pay particular attention to. A toast in her honor at a banquet last Wednesday, was missed, and although the Attorney-General, who was present, denied in Parliament that this was true, it is nevertheless a fact. It is vouchered for as such by the London correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, who telegraphed that paper that it was the most conspicuous incident of the evening. But worse than that is the following statement of the aristocrat: "It is time to say publicly what everybody has been saying privately for many years, that the Queen and the country over which she rules have been too long separated; that the separation cannot be continued much longer without serious and lasting injury both to the throne and the community. There is no room in the English constitution for a sovereign who lives in almost complete seclusion. Time was, in the memory of living men, when an editor would have been driven into retirement for giving even silent consent to so gross an indignity to his sovereign. But events are hurrying forward very rapidly in England and Ireland just now."

DISSATISFIED INDIANS.

SOUTHERN UTES WANT A NEW RESERVATION.

The Relations Between the President and the Senate—Public Debt Statement.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.
WASHINGTON, March 1.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Atkins returned to-day after a few days absence in New York City, where he was engaged in superintending the opening of bids for Indian supplies. He found the delegation of the Southern Ute Indians of Colorado in his office, who wanted to confer with him relative to their removal to Utah. They find that their reservation in Colorado is very small, and that they are surrounded by ranchmen who not only run over their reservation but shoot them when they pass the limits. They propose to exchange their lands for lands situated directly south of them in Utah. The Commissioner desired to have a further talk with them, and the Indians, after a talk with Secretary Lamar, left the department.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.
The Senate is likely to devote a considerable portion of this week to the discussion of its relation to the Executive. The educational bill, the bankruptcy bill and the Washington Territory admission bill will each appeal for attention, and considerable time will be spent in executive session. The outlook in the House favors much the same as that of a week ago.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.
Public debt decrease for February will be about \$2,000,000.

CORRESPONDENT, J. D. TAYLOR.
who has been quite unwell for several weeks, is now recovering.

MRS. ZACHARY TAYLOR
is in better health than for many months past, and physicians speak hopefully of her entire recovery.

ARRIVALS.
Thomas L. Risk, Memphis; J. C. Murray, Lebanon, Tenn.; W. B. Kelly, St. Louis, Mo.; H. C. Miller, Jackson, Tenn.; H. W. Dunsberry, Jonesboro, Tenn.; J. L. Long, Cardo, Ala.; William Haner, Knoxville, Tenn.; and J. A. Galloway, Montgomery, Ala.

SILVER DOLLARS.
The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended February 27th was \$35,000. The issue during the corresponding week last year was \$186,497. The shipments of fractional silver coin during the month of February amounted to \$330,089.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.
The nominations of Pillsbury and Chase, to be Collectors of Internal Revenue at Boston and Portland, respectively, were rejected by the Senate to-day.

AGAINST DEMENT.
The Senate Committee on Public Lands has voted to report adversely the nomination of Surveyor-General Dement of Utah.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR TRADE.
WASHINGTON, March 1.—Gov. Boutwell, counsel for the Hawaiian Minister, explained to Mr. Mills's subcommittee, to-day, the reasons why, in the judgment of the Minister, the reciprocal treaty should be continued. He said that the Hawaiian sugar lands benefit to the treaty, and that the price of sugar had been reduced on the Pacific coast, although only to a slight extent. The refineries on that coast were now in operation, and would hereafter make enough sugar to supply the market. Minister Carter presented a number of tables showing imports and exports intended to show the advantages accruing from the treaty. Mr. Seale had said that the sugar refineries were not the movers in this case, but last year the San Francisco refiners sent East 29,000 tons of Sandwich Island sugar, and with this year's crop would send 50,000 tons. Sandwich Island sugar is offered in the market at New Orleans in competition with Louisiana sugar. Representative King of Louisiana denied that the Louisiana sugar was contained in the treaty, and said petitions requesting its abrogation had been extensively signed in Louisiana. The labor system of Hawaii was equivalent to slave labor, and in tropical countries free labor could not compete with slave labor. If we were with a section of our own country to destroy slavery, why should we protect slavery in another country?

Public Debt Statement.
WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day for the month of February. Total debt—principal, \$1,817,585,849; interest, \$10,748,228 43; total, \$1,828,334,077 46; less cash items available for reduction of the debt, \$323,955,748 94; total debt less available cash items, \$1,504,378,328 52; less cash in the Treasury, \$72,728,329 96; debt less cash in the Treasury, \$1,431,649,998 56; debt less cash in the Treasury February 1, 1886, \$1,434,782,272 91; decrease of debt during the month, \$2,202,151 31.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONS.

Zukertort Defeated by Steinitz in Forty-Two Moves.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1.—The chess contest between Zukertort and Steinitz was resumed this afternoon. Zukertort, having the first move, chose the white. The game was the double Ruy Lopez, knight opening, and throughout the early part was a regulation "book game." On his sixteenth move, Zukertort secured a position, which evidently disconcerted Steinitz, who became very restless, but he managed in subsequent moves to overcome his antagonist's advantage, and after forty-two moves had been made by each, Zukertort resigned. Zukertort's playing time was one hour and twenty-five minutes. Steinitz's two hours and thirty-nine minutes. Zukertort suffered from insomnia last night, and complained of not feeling well to-day in consequence. The contest will be resumed Wednesday at 1 o'clock p.m.

The Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina: "Sir, the best remedy in the world is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup," and the latter seconded the assertion.

John McCullough's Brain.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 1.—After the autopsy of the brain of John McCullough by Dr. Hugo Engel, which

it was held justified his treatment of the patient, there was considerable counter-criticism. To meet this Dr. Engel made a portion of the brain to one of the most distinguished pathologists of Leipzig for analysis, and he has just received an exhaustive report, closing with the words, "I fully concur in your views of the case." It was held by Dr. Engel that McCullough was suffering from blood poisoning.

HEAVY SNOW-STORMS.

PREVAILING IN MAINE AND THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Railroads Blocked and Travel Suspended—Severe Storms in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—Commencing last night, a heavy snowfall continued here, accompanied by enough wind to drift it badly. The temperature is just below the freezing point, but growing lower, and the signs point to a blizzard. The progress of trains is not yet seriously impeded within a hundred miles of Chicago, but dispatches from Wisconsin and Iowa tell of roads becoming blocked so as to delay trains considerably. If the storm continues at its present degree of fury here until morning traffic by rail will probably be at a standstill.

Phenomenal Snow Storms in Canada.

FATHER POINT, QUEBEC, February 28.—The phenomenal snow storm still continues with a furious drift. The thermometer is now below zero. Snow has fallen continuously for seventy-two hours, to a depth of forty inches on a level. The roads are blocked, and communication from house to house is only possible on snow shoes.

RIVER DU LOUP, QUEBEC, February 28.—The worst snow storm for years has been raging since Friday morning. Friday's express train was buried in ten feet of snow near Trois Pistoles, although two engines with snowplow were running about fifteen miles ahead. Another train is buried in fifteen feet of snow on Blum mountain, blocking the line. The accommodation and down express trains of Friday and Saturday have been unable to get through. The storm is increasing, and the drifts will be faster than they can be shoveled or plowed away. Work has had to be suspended till the storm is over.

Snow Blocked in New Brunswick.

St. Joux, N. B., March 1.—This city is blocked by snow since Friday night. No trains or mails have reached here. The trains due Saturday morning and Saturday night are at Greenpoint, sixty miles from here, surrounded by drifts ten and fifteen feet high. Sunday morning's train is beyond Yanceboro. Snow plows and extra engines are working to break the blockade.

Canals Snowed Under.

CHALAM, Me., March 1.—Cristook county is snowed under fully three feet on the level. Trains are blocked in all directions. A large portion of both the New Brunswick and St. Croix and Penobscot railroads will have to be shoveled out, and every available man is shoveling to release the trains. Provisions have been forwarded by men on snowshoes, and everything is being done to make passengers comfortable. Zero weather, with a strong northerly wind prevails. No Western mail has arrived since Friday night. As a rule, vessels along the coast had ample warning, and so far no reports of any disasters to shipping have reached here.

The Worst Storm Ever Known in Maine.

HOBSTON, Me., March 1.—This section is experiencing the worst snow storm known for twenty-five years. It has stormed continuing for four days. The roads are impassable and trains have been cancelled.

Zero Weather in New Hampshire.

DOVER, N. H., March 1.—The surrounding town has a morning reported the mercury ranging from 10° to 20° below zero, and that a high wind was prevailing.

Heavy Snow-Storm in Great Britain.

LONDON, March 1.—A snow-storm prevails throughout Great Britain. In many places the snow has drifted in great places on the railroad tracks, seriously impeding traffic. The sufferings of the poor are greatly increased by the storm.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Mrs. Saxon and Mrs. Lide Meriwether on Constitutional Prohibition.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., February 28.—Mrs. E. L. Saxon and Mrs. Lide Meriwether, the distinguished temperance workers, spoke for constitutional prohibition to an overflowing house at Elder's Opera House Friday night, fully 600 people being present. It was considered the most brilliant temperance audience that ever assembled in Montgomery county. Preachers, judges, lawyers, doctors, manufacturers and merchants were largely represented, as well as the leading society ladies and gentlemen of the city. The interest manifested for constitutional prohibition in Clarksville is simply wonderful. The men and women, white and colored, are talking it upon the street corners, in the shops and at the firesides. Another large audience greeted Mrs. Meriwether and Mrs. Saxon to-night. During their stay here the Montgomery County Colored Alliance was organized with the following officers: Daniel Overton, president; Mrs. Addie Buck, vice-president; Elder D. J. Stokes, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Overton, in appealing for members to the alliance, said: "My brethren, Jesus Christ is the leader of the movement for constitutional prohibition in Tennessee and the devil is the leader of the opposition." The White Woman's Christian Temperance Union was also organized with the following officers: Mrs. H. E. Dibble, president; Mrs. W. G. Donaldson, vice-president; Mrs. Robert Ang, Broadhurst, corresponding secretary; Miss Little Gerhart, recording secretary. Crowds of Christian men and women called upon the ladies at the Franklin House, and their visit to Clarksville was a continued ovation. They leave in the morning for West Tennessee.

Lundborg's perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's perfume, Lily of the Valley.
Lundborg's perfume, Marchal Niel Rose.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

TEXTILE WORKERS CROWDED WITH ORDERS.

The Demand Steadily Increasing—Money Plenty at Low Rates of Interest.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 1.—The 75,000 textile workers in Philadelphia and near it are crowded with work. The demand for all kinds of textile products will be considerably greater this year than last, notwithstanding the fact that there is an advance in material from 15 to 25 per cent., and in some directions from 30 to 40 per cent. Strikes have been settled in carpet, silk, tulleman and upholstery trades, and a ten per cent. advance has been agreed upon. All the carpet and cloth looms are still busy. Orders in some cases run three months ahead. Some hosiery manufacturers are working day and night. The prices are low considering the advanced cost of material and labor. Manufacturers complain that they are making no more out of the increased cost than last year when prices were lower. The mills making textile machinery, both here and in New England, have booked a good many orders within thirty days, which seems to indicate that the demand for textile products is steadily increasing.

Heavy importations of medium wools from Great Britain and Australia are looked for at New York and Philadelphia within thirty days. Manufacturers are holding off in consequence, and buyers are a little easier. Fine fleeces are abundant.

The iron trade holds its own, and enormous demands are in sight for crude iron, which has advanced within two weeks, for merchant bar, plates, sheets, merchant steel, nails and rails. The rail makers have sold 1,000,000 tons for 1886, and will meet shortly to increase the production from the present limit of 1,150,000 to 1,300,000 tons next year.

The builders in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and several Western cities have already agreed to accept a nine hour day, and to-day's advances from labor sources show that in smaller cities and towns the short hour movement has virtually succeeded. More than sixty days in advance of its inauguration. Wages in some cases will be for the ten hour day, and it is anticipated by all that the scarcity of labor thereby created will increase its value.

The manufacturers of carriages in the New England and Middle States report a sharp increase in demand, and expect to turn out 25 per cent. more stock this year than last.

The papermakers report a general improvement in demand, and a 10 per cent. advance in news, writing and manilla.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

Statements of the New York and Chicago Boards of Trade.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—The following figures, taken from the official statement of the Board of Trade, show, in bushels, the amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada on Saturday, February 27th, and the amount of increase or decrease from the preceding week: Wheat, 52,148,859, decrease, 622,925; corn, 11,494,417, increase, 2,529,330; oats, 2,248,161, increase, 245,959; rye, 606,653, increase, 47,564; barley, 1,446,827, decrease, 123,065. In the Chicago: Wheat, 14,287,789; corn, 3,652,038; oats, 1,984,194; rye, 267,592; barley, 148,263.

New York Statement.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The following is the New York Produce Exchange statement of the visible supply of grain in the United States: Wheat, 52,148,859, decrease, 622,925; corn, 11,503,910, increase, 2,636,332; oats, 2,247,585, increase, 250,709; rye, 730,217, increase, 41,165; barley, 1,384,352, decrease, 186,638.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Jackson Cocking Main.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.

JACKSON, Miss., March 1.—The cocking man is creating considerable interest among the sporting community. Many leading chicken fighters are already here, including Hannah of Memphis and Grimmy of Yazoo City. Grimmy has seventeen cocks on the ground, and Hannah has matched fifteen of them for fights. Hannah seems to be the favorite here, but Grimmy has backers to any amount of money. The fighting will take place at the fair grounds, beginning at 11 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday and will continue for three days.

The American Baseball Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—The spring meeting of the American Baseball Association convened at noon to-day at the Louisville Hotel. The full list of those attending in an official capacity are as follows: C. F. Williams and J. H. Gifford, of the Metropolitans; William Barnie, of the Baltimore Orioles; Will Sharps and Len Simmons, of the Athletics; O. P. Caylo and John Hancock, of the Cincinnati Reds; Christ Von Der Ahe and Harry Weldon, of the St. Louis Club; S. B. Phillips, A. R. Soudert and N. J. of the Pittsburgs; and F. A. Abell and C. A. Byrne, of the Brooklyn Dodgers. The president of the association, Mr. H. D. McKnight of Pittsburg, was also in attendance, besides quite a number of baseball enthusiasts from other cities. The business was opened by the meeting of the Board of Directors, who took up the Burch and Barley cases. It was decided to settle the Burch case first, and the directors agreed to have all the delegates present to hear the testimony. Burch is a left fielder, who played last with the Washingtons. The Brooklyn and Metropolitans both negotiated with him at the beginning of the season. The Metropolitans claimed they had his agreement to sign, and that a contract was forwarded him, but was delayed in the mails. The Metropolitans secured a contract with him and sent it to the approval of President McKnight, who would approve the contract with the Metropolitans. The Brooklyn Dodgers kicked at

this, and the matter is now under consideration.

All the evidence on both sides in the Burch case was heard this afternoon, but the directors reserved their decision until to-morrow. It is considered probable that Burch will get him. At 5 o'clock the delegates to the association attended a banquet at the Louisville Hotel, and afterwards visited Macaulay's Theater.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad vs. the Southern Express Company.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Among the decisions by the Supreme Court to-day were the following:
No. 22. The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, appellant, vs. the Southern Express Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas. No. 26. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company, appellant, vs. the Southern Express Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. No. 55. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, appellant, vs. William B. Dinsmore, as President of the Adams Express Company and as a shareholder therein. These suits present substantially the same questions. They were each brought by an express company against the railway company to restrain the railway company from interfering with or disturbing in any manner the facilities theretofore afforded the express company for doing its business on the railway of the railway company. The question presented was whether the railway companies to refuse to carry express matter and the agents and messengers of the express companies over their lines. The railroad companies claimed the right to transport express matter over their lines in cars selected by themselves and under the control of their own employees. The lower court decided in favor of the express company. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court. He held that it was not shown in the testimony that any railroad company has ever held itself out as a common carrier of common carriers. The question he said, was whether these express companies can now demand as a right what they have heretofore had only as a favor. That depends on whether the railroad companies are by law charged with the duty of carrying all express companies in the way that express carriers are usually carried just as they are with the duty of carrying all passengers and freight, when offered in the way that they are carried. The court holds that they are not. The decrees are reversed and the suit is remanded, with directions to dissolve the injunction, and after adjusting the question between the parties for business done while the injunction was in force, and decreeing the payment of any amounts that may be found to be due to dismiss the bills. Justice Matthews took no part in the decision of these cases. Justices Miller and Field dissented from the opinion.

No. 120. The Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, appellant, vs. the Erie and Western Transportation Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. This was a libel in rem against the cargo of corn was shipped from Chicago to Buffalo on a propeller belonging to the Transportation Company and was lost in transit. It was insured in the Phoenix Company, who paid the owners \$9000, the amount of the policy, and then sued the Transportation Company for damages. The defense claimed that by a provision of the contract for carriage the carrier was to have the benefit of any insurance effected by the owners upon the goods. The District Court held that this provision was valid, and therefore no right of subrogation, accorded to the libellant, and entered a decree accordingly. The libellant appealed to the Circuit Court, and that court awarded the libellant the sum of \$2466 12. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

No. 935. The State of Tennessee, appellant, vs. George K. Whitworth, trustee of Davidson county, Tenn. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee. This suit was brought by the State of Tennessee against the tax-collector of a county requiring him to deliver up the shares of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad. Under the charter of the company, its capital stock was forever exempted from taxation, and its roads, workshops, etc., were exempted from taxation for twenty years from the completion of the road. The Circuit Court was of the opinion that the shares of stock were by the charter exempt from taxation, and gave judgment accordingly. The judgment is affirmed.

No. 934. Same parties and the same question as in the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Case. The same charter contract for the exemption of its capital stock from taxation as the Nashville and Chattanooga. Judgment affirmed in both cases, holding that taxation of both the road and capital stock would be double taxation.

DIED.

LAMB—Of diphtheria, at 5 o'clock a.m. March 1, 1886, at the residence of his uncle, Col. A. S. Livermore, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, youngest son of the late Sidney R. and Mary Avery Lamb, aged six years, five months and twenty-three days.

CONLAN—At his home in Blue Point, Ark., February 27, 1886, JAMES CONLAN, aged forty-two years.

MEMPHIS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER No. 56, F. & A. M.—Will meet in special convocation at Tabernacle, Washington Temple, this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of installing a new officer. Visiting companions fraternally invited. By order JOHN D. HERR, Secretary.

Holders of Mississippi No. 1 Levee Bonds, October, 1871, who desire to collect same, will do well to address at once, W. H. GREEN, Jackson, Miss.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE
The United States Government
Places Dr. Price's at the head of the entire list.
(See NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH BULLETIN—Supplement No. 6, page 27, Washington, D. C.)

The Canadian Government
Places Dr. Price's at the head of the entire list.
(See report to the COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa (seat of government), Canada, April 3rd, 1883.)

It is the purest and strongest. Free from Ammonia, free from Lime, free from Alum, and is recommended for general family use by the Heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts.

Persons doubting the truthfulness of this can write any of the Chemists named: Prof. R. OGDEN DICKENS, M. D., L. D., Bellevue Medical College, New York. Prof. H. C. WHITTE, State Chemist, University Georgia, Athens, Ga. Prof. R. C. KEDZIE, Late President State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich. Prof. H. M. SCHIEFFEL, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo. Prof. CHARLES E. DWIGHT, Analytical Chemist, Woodbury, W. Va. Prof. JAMES F. BARBOCK, State Assayer, Boston, Mass. Dr. ELIAS H. BAILEY, B. S., Chemist to the Dept. of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y. Prof. CURTIS C. HOWARD, M. Sc., Starting Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. Prof. M. DELPON, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill. Prof. R. S. G. PATON, Late Chemist Health Department, Chicago, Ill. Prof. JOHN M. OGDEN, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston. Prof. R. A. WITHAUX, A. M., M. D., University of Buffalo, N. Y. Prof. A. H. SABIN, State Chemist, Burlington, Vt. Prof. JOHN BOULANGER, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology, College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, O. Prof. ALFRED W. LILLIE, Prof. Chemistry, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Prof. GEORGE E. BAUKER, Prof. Chemistry University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Prof. PETER COLLIER, Chief Chemist for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Prof. HEYS & RICE, Prof. Chemistry, Ontario School Pharmacy, Toronto, Canada. Dr. JAMES ALBRECHT, Chemist at the United States Mint, New Orleans, La. Prof. EDWARD RYAN, Prof. Chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Prof. E. W. HILGARD, Prof. Chemistry, University California, Berkeley, Cal.

THE OLD RELIABLE H. G. HOLLENBERG

Travelers Ins. Co. OF HARTFORD, CT.
A New Departure.
A Life Policy Which Will Satisfy Everybody. No Barrenness Conditions. Cheapest Liberal Policy Yet Issued.

Non-Forfeiture Provisions.
Cost of Insurance Less Than in Any Order or Society.

Cash Assets January 1, 1886, \$4,417,038 00
Cash Surplus January 1, 1886, 2,005,836 00
Claims Paid in 1885, 885,012 00
Total Claims Paid in 22 years, 5,145,128 00
No. of Life Policies written to date, 44,860.

All Claims paid immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof.
For further information apply to
Marx & Bendorf,
16 Madison Street, Memphis.
Direct from Factory to Purchaser, saving 25 per cent. Write Monte Pickens & Co., Memphis.

Notice to Tax-Payers.
TAXING DISTRICT taxes for 1886, also tax on merchants' capital, will be delinquent March 15th. Come in and pay and save costs. A. J. HARRIS, Trustee.

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!
Try Zellner's English Walking Shoes
ZELLNER'S 83 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 85 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 87 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 89 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 91 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 93 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 95 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 97 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 99 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 101 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 103 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 105 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 107 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. Zellner's 109 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. 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